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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/521,468	08/24/2005	Naohiko Uchiumi	264532US0PCT	2239
22850	7590	07/15/2010		
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT, L.L.P. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			EXAMINER SLAWSKI, MAGALI P	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1795	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			07/15/2010	ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/521,468	<b>Applicant(s)</b> UCHIUMI ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Magali P. Slawski	<b>Art Unit</b> 1795	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 March 2010.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3,5,6 and 8-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 17-25 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3,5,6,26 and 27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                    | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)         | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

The remarks filed March 24, 2010 were received.

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 27 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

**Claim 27** recites decreasing a water content "between before and after (4)." It is not clear whether Applicant is claiming that the decrease takes place before, during or after step (4). For the sake of compact prosecution, the claim has been read to recite a decrease either before, during or after step (4).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

Claims 1-13, 16 and 26-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawahara et al. (2002/0028871 A1), henceforth **Kawahara 871**, in view of Ninomiya et al. (EP 1085028 A1), henceforth **Ninomiya**.

Regarding **claim 1**, step 1, Kawahara 871 teaches starting with an ethylene-vinyl alcohol (EVOH) copolymer solution (0012 lines 2-3) containing 50 parts by weight or

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more of alcohol with respect to 100 parts by weight of EVOH (0012 lines 5-6). The alcohol's boiling point is no higher than 100 C (0012 lines 6-7). Kawahara 871 teaches putting this solution into a vessel (0012 lines 8-9). Kawahara 871 teaches putting the solution in contact with water vapor inside the vessel (0012 lines 9-10) to let the alcohol out with the water vapor (0012 line 10) and then discharging from the vessel an EVOH hydrous composition containing 0 to 10 parts by weight of said alcohol (0012 lines 12-13) and 10 to 1000 parts by weight of water (0012 lines 13-14) with respect to 100 parts by weight of the EVOH (0012 lines 14-15).

Regarding claim 1, step 2, Kawahara 871 teaches cutting the resulting copolymer (0017 lines 2-4) in a molten state (melt, 0017 lines 8-9) to make pellets (0017 line 2).

Regarding claim 1, step 3, Kawahara 871 teaches drying these pellets to reduce their water content (0076 lines 1-4). Kawahara 871 does not teach what apparatus is used to dry the pellets. However, Ninomiya, teaches using a dryer (page 7 lines 3-5) to dry the pellets. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the use of a dryer with the steps taught Kawahara 871 in order to achieve predictable results (effective drying) with a reasonable expectation of success.

Regarding claim 1, steps 4-5, Kawahara 871 does not teach melt-kneading the pellets from step 3 and pelletizing again. However, Kawahara teaches blending EVOH that has different degrees of saponification (0023). Ninomiya teaches melt-kneading as an effective way of blending different types of EVOH (0055 first few lines and 0070 first sentence). Specifically, Ninomiya teaches pelletizing an EVOH composition (page 5 lines 56-57), drying those pellets (page 6 lines 54-55), melt-kneading them in an

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extruder (page 7 lines 14-16) and then pelletizing again (page 7 line 27). The melt-kneading blends the mixture while the second pelletizing step is there to put the resin in usable form as a stock material. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine steps 4 and five with the steps taught by Kawahara 871 in order to produce homogeneous pellets of mixed composition.

Regarding **claim 2**, Kawahara 871 teaches that the EVOH composition is 3 to 70 mol % ethylene and at least 80 mol % saponified (0016 lines 2-5).

Regarding **claim 3**, Kawahara 871 uses methanol as the alcohol (0016 lines 1-2).

Regarding **claim 5**, Kawahara 871 teaches introducing the EVOH solution continuously (continuous, 0050 line 8) into a tower vessel (column, 0050 line 9) and bringing the EVOH solution contact with the water vapor in the vessel (0051 lines 1-3).

Regarding **claim 6**, Kawahara 871 teaches introducing the EVOH solution from the top of the tower (0051 lines 5-6) and the water from the bottom (0015 lines 5-7). The two fluids meet in a countercurrent flow (0051 line 8). Then the EVOH hydrous composition comes out the bottom of the vessel and the water and alcohol come out the top (0051 lines 9-12).

Regarding **claim 8**, Kawahara 871 teaches washing the pellets from step 2 to rinse off a saponification catalyst residue (0068 lines 5-6). Kawahara 871 teaches drying these pellets (0076 lines 1-4). Kawahara 871 does not teach using a dryer. However, Ninomiya teaches using a dryer (page 7 lines 3-5) to dry the pellets. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the

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use of a dryer with the steps taught Kawahara 871 in order to achieve predictable results with a reasonable expectation of success.

Regarding **claim 9**, Kawahara 871 teaches immersing the pellets from step 2 in an aqueous solution containing a carboxylic acid, a boron compound, a phosphoric acid compound (phosphate), an alkali metal salt or an alkaline earth metal salt before drying (0070 lines 6-11). Kawahara 871 teaches drying these pellets (0076 lines 1-4).

Kawahara 871 does not teach using a dryer. However, Ninomiya teaches using a dryer (page 7 lines 3-5) to dry the pellets. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the use of a dryer with the steps taught Kawahara 871 in order to achieve predictable results with a reasonable expectation of success.

Regarding **claim 10**, Kawahara 871 teaches drying at 100 C (0082 line 8).

Regarding **claim 11**, Kawahara 871 teaches reducing the water content to less than 10 % (up to 1 %, 0076 line 3).

Regarding **claim 12**, Kawahara 871 does not teach step 4. However, Ninomiya teaches melt kneading the EVOH copolymer such that its water weight after melt-kneading is less than 1 % (page 9 lines 39-41). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine this step with the steps taught by Kawahara 871 in order to achieve predictable results with a reasonable expectation of success.

Regarding **claim 13**, Kawahara 871 does not teach step 4. However, Ninomiya teaches removing water from the molten resin in the extruder (page 7 lines 14-16). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine this

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step with the steps taught by Kawahara 871 in order to achieve predictable results with a reasonable expectation of success.

Regarding **claim 16**, Kawahara 871 does not teach step 5. However, Ninomiya discloses cutting the pellets of step 5 after cooling (p 12 ln 36). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine this step with those taught by Kawahara 871 in order to achieve predictable results with a reasonable expectation of success.

Regarding **claim 26**, Kawahara 871 teaches that the pellets after drying in step (3) have a water content of 0.5 % to 1 % (0076 top), which falls within the claimed range of 0.1 % to 4.5 %.

Regarding **claim 27**, Kawahara's extruded strand has 0 to 10 parts alcohol and 10 to 500 parts water relative to 100 parts EVOH (0057). That means that the water content is about 8 % to about 83 %. After drying, Kawahara's pellets have a water content of 0.5 % to 1 % (0076 top). That represents a water loss of more than 0.1 % by weight. This step takes place before step (4), which is supplied by Ninomiya.

Claims 14-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Kawahara 817** in view of **Ninomiya** as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Kawahara et al. (EP 1072616 A2), henceforth **Kawahara 616**.

Regarding **claims 14**, Kawahara 871 does not teach step 4. However, Kawahara 616 teaches adding a carboxylic acid, a boron compound, a phosphoric acid compound, an alkali metal salt or an alkaline earth metal salt in the extruder as well as

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in the washing fluid (0026) because it is difficult to get the additive's concentration right when adding it only in the washing step (0064 lines 42-45). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to add the additive(s) in the melt-kneading step because Kawahara 616 teaches doing so for better control of the additive's concentration.

Regarding **claim 15**, Kawahara 871 teaches immersing the pellets from step 2 in an aqueous solution containing a carboxylic acid, a boron compound, a phosphoric acid compound (phosphate), an alkali metal salt or an alkaline earth metal salt before drying (0070 lines 6-11). Kawahara 871 does not teach step 4. However, Kawahara 616 teaches adding a carboxylic acid, a boron compound, a phosphoric acid compound, an alkali metal salt or an alkaline earth metal salt in the extruder as well as in the washing fluid (0026) because it is difficult to get the additive's concentration right when adding it only in the washing step (0064 lines 42-45). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to add the additive(s) in the melt-kneading step because Kawahara 616 teaches doing so for better control of the additive's concentration.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed March 24, 2010 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that Ninomiya does not have a problem associated with a shape of the pellets. In response to Applicant's argument, Ninomiya is a teaching reference and therefore is not being modified.

Applicant argues that the melt-kneading and re-pelletizing steps (4) and (5) in combination with Kawahara 871's method would not have been expected to result in superior productivity and sufficient extrusion stability. In response to Applicant's argument, first, Applicant has not explained why that statement is true. Second, the examiner has not any point used superior productivity and extrusion stability as a reason for combining Kawahara and Ninomiya.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Magali P. Slawski whose telephone number is (571) 270-3960. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jennifer K. Michener can be reached on (571) 272-1424. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Jennifer K. Michener/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1795

/Magali P. Slawski/  
Examiner, Art Unit 1795